May 31, 1775. NUMB. 2423.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Imported, and to be ſold by
HOWELL and DOUGLASS,
At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. Zebulon Rudolph, deceaſed,

MUSCOVADO SUGARS, in Hogſheads, Tierces and Barrels; JAMAICA SPIRITS, in Hogſheads and Porter Caſks; WEST-INDIA RUM; Virginia Hemp, and a Parcel ſalted dry Cow Hides, juſt imported. † 6w.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1775.

TURNED out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, at Point-no-Point, about three weeks ago, a bay HORSE, riſing five years old, with a black mane and tail; had no ſtar in the forehead, nor brand mark, nor ſhoes on. Whoever has taken up ſaid horſe, and will bring him to the ſubſcriber, living in Black-horſe-alley, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by FRANCIS LEE. ¶

TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hellem townſhip, York county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Murphey*, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſhort black hair, and pock-marked; had on, when he went away, a light coloured working jacket, two pair of trowſers, one pair ſtriped with blue and white, and the other was of tow linen, a new wool hat, broadcloth coat, and buckſkin breeches. Any perſon that ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by
VALENTINE LEIBHEART.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from his bail, a likely young fellow, named *Michael Dougherty*, about 18 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on, when he went away, a ragged light coloured jacket, and a pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, narrow made. Any perſon that takes up ſaid *Dougherty*, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the ſaid 40s. from DANIEL CLEATON.

It is ſuppoſed they will change their names and make towards ſome ſea port, as they went off together. ¶

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, living in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, gave a Promiſſory Note to one *Andrew M'Cormack*, late of Philadelphia, bearing date May 1774, for the ſum of Nine Pounds, payable laſt October, for a certain ſervant man; and he not being found, according to bargain, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid Note, as I have not received value from ſaid *M'Cormack*, and will pay no part of ſaid Note, without being compelled thereto by law. SAMUEL M'CREARY. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in East-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 24th of April, in the night, a bay HORSE, full 15 hands high, a natural trotter, 4 years old, no brand nor ear-mark, ſhod before, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, his mane trimmed cloſe on the near ſide and under the collar, has a ſhort neck and a brown liſt along his back, one hind foot white; was in good order when ſtolen. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have the horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Five Pounds for the horſe alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by
‖ 4w. ANN PARKE.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Reading, in the county of Berks, TWO MARES, one a bright bay, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, paces, trots, and canters well, and has a remarkable trick of kicking, if the perſon riding touches her on the rump, about 7 years old; the other a roan, 4 years old, paces, trots and canters, about 14 hands high. If ſtolen, whoever ſecures the thief and mares, ſhall receive a reward of TEN POUNDS on conviction, or THIRTY-FIVE SHILLINGS for each, with reaſonable charges, paid by
‖ 5w. JONATHAN POTTS.

Lower-Croſs-Roads, Harford County, Maryland, May 22, 1775.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away laſt night, an indented ſervant man, named *William Dury*, by trade a Breeches-maker, about 24 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made, ſhort black hair inclining to curl, full faced, ruddy complexion and a little freckled, ſpeaks with the brogue, being from the Weſt of Ireland; appears in dreſs genteel, and on that account may not be ſuſpected for a runaway, having a new blue broadcloth coat, bound with tape, and the holes worked with the ſame, a fine white ſhirt and a piece of fine country made linen, partly bleached, buckſkin breeches, very narrow ribbed white worſted ſtockings, and a pair of broad ribbed pepper and ſalt coloured ditto, a pair of ſhoes and a pair of dogſkin pumps with the laps bound with white leather, and odd ſhoe buckles, with a good Iriſh Caroline hat, cut a little in the faſhion. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo as the ſubſcriber ſhall get him again, ſhall receive the above reward from
JACOB LEMMON.

*** He can write, and has a forged paſs, and intends for General Gage. †

May 18, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, a young bay HORSE, four years old, with a blaze in his face, his hind feet white, no brand. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN WILLIAMSON. ¶

CAME to the plantation of ENOCH DAVIS, on the ſide of Schuylkill, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black and white COW, about 5 or 6 years old. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. *May* 14, 1775. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Friday, the 19th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John M'Donald*, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair hair and complexion, and has two moles on his left cheek; had on, when he went away, a half worn black coat wove twilled, a cloth coloured jacket, double breaſted, the lower parts much worn, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, an old felt hat, having a piece of another hat ſewed in the crown, and is lined with white linen, had neither ſhoes nor ſtockings on; he ſerved part of his time with a certain James Moorhead, in Mountjoy townſhip, and has been in Lancaſter and Cheſter goals. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, paid by
May 23, 1775. † WILLIAM GLENN.

NEW-JERSEY, *May* 19.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſquire, Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's colony of Nova-Cæſarea, or New-Jerſey, and territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame, &c.*

The humble ADDRESS *of the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the ſaid Colony, in General Aſſembly convened.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, his Majeſty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Repreſentatives of the colony of New-Jerſey, in General Aſſembly convened, have taken under our conſideration your Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion, together with the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons accompanying the ſame, containing a propoſition for accommodating of the unhappy differences at preſent ſubſiſting between our Parent Country and the Colonies.

As the Continental Congreſs is now ſitting to conſider of the preſent critical ſituation of American affairs, and as this Houſe has already appointed Delegates for that purpoſe, we ſhould have been glad that your Excellency had poſtponed the preſent meeting, until their opinion could be had upon the reſolution now offered for our conſideration, and to which we have no doubt that a proper attention will be paid; more eſpecially as we cannot ſuppoſe you to entertain a ſuſpicion that the preſent Houſe has the leaſt deſign to deſert the common cauſe, in which all America appears to be both deeply intereſted and firmly united, ſo far as ſeparately, and without the advice of a body in which all are repreſented, to adopt a meaſure of ſo much importance.—Until this opinion is known, we can only give your Excellency our preſent ſentiments, being fully of opinion that we ſhall pay all proper reſpect to, and abide by, the united voice of the Congreſs on the preſent occaſion.

Your Excellency is pleaſed to tell us, that this reſolution "has had a variety of interpretations put on it"—"that ſcarcely any have ſeen it in its proper light"—and you proceed to give us that explanation of the deſign and occaſion, which you apprehend will enable us and our conſtituents to judge how far the plan it contains ought to be acquieſced in, and what ſteps it may be prudent to take in the preſent ſituation. We confeſs that your Excellency has put a conſtruction on the propoſition which appears to us to be new, and if we could be of the opinion that the reſolution "holds no propoſition beyond the avowal "of the juſtice, the equity and the propriety of ſubjects "of the ſame ſtate contributing according to their abi-"lities and ſituation to the public burden," and did not convey to us the idea of ſubmitting the diſpoſal of all our property to others in whom we have no choice, it is more than probable that we ſhould gladly embrace the opportunity of ſettling this unhappy diſpute.

Moſt aſſemblies on the continent have, at various times, acknowledged and declared to the world their willingneſs, not only to defray the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice and the ſupport of the civil government, but alſo to contribute, as they have hitherto done, when conſtitutionally called upon, to every reaſonable and neceſſary expence for the defence, protection and ſecurity of the whole Britiſh empire; and this colony in particular hath always complied with his Majeſty's requiſitions for thoſe purpoſes: And we do now aſſure your Excellency that we ſhall always be ready, according to our abilities, and to the utmoſt of our power, to maintain the intereſts of his Majeſty and of our parent ſtate. If then your Excellency's conſtruction be right, and if a propoſal "of this nature" will, as you are pleaſed to inform us, be received by his Majeſty with every poſſible indulgence, we have hopes that the declaration we now make will be looked on by his Majeſty and his Miniſters not only to be ſimilar to what is required from us, but alſo to be a "Baſis of a Negociation" on which the preſent differences may be accommodated—an event which we moſt ardently wiſh for.

We have conſidered the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons—We would not wiſh to come to a determination that might be juſtly called precipitate in the preſent alarming ſituation of affairs—But, if we miſtake not, this reſolution contains no new propoſal: It appears to us to be the ſame with one made to the colonies the year preceding the paſſing of the late Stamp-Act; at leaſt it is not materially different therefrom. America then did not comply with it, and though we are ſincerely diſpoſed to make uſe of all proper means to obtain the favour of his Majeſty and the Parliament of Great-Britain, yet we cannot, in our preſent opinion, comply with a propoſition which we really apprehend to give up the privileges of freemen; nor do we want any time to conſider whether we ſhall ſubmit to that, which, in our apprehenſion, will reduce us and our conſtituents to a ſtate little better than that of ſlavery.

By the reſolution now offered, if aſſented to, we think we ſhall be to all intents and purpoſes as fully and effectually taxed by our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain, where we have not any repreſentation, as by any of the late acts of the Britiſh Parliament, under which we have been aggrieved—of which we have complained—and from which we have prayed to be relieved, and that too in a much greater degree, perhaps, than by all thoſe acts put together. We cannot conſent to ſubject the property of our conſtituents to be taken away for ſervices and uſes, of the propriety of which we have no right to judge, while to us are only left the ways and means of raiſing the money. We have always thought and contended that we had a right to diſpoſe of our property ourſelves, and we have always cheerfully yielded our aſſiſtance to his Majeſty in that way, when the exigencies of affairs required us ſo to do, and he has condeſcended to aſk it from us. It is the freedom of granting, as well as the mode of raiſing monies, which this houſe cannot voluntarily part with, without betraying the juſt rights of the conſtitution. The preſent reſolution ſeems to require us to raiſe a proportion which a Parliament of Great-Britain may at any time think fit to grant. At this time we cannot form any judgment, either of the extent of the propoſition, or of the conſequences in which the good people of the colony may be involved by our aſſent to a proviſion ſo indeterminate; for it appears to us to be impoſſible to judge what proportion or ſhare the people can bear, until we know what ſituation they will be in when any ſum is intended to be raiſed.—Upon the whole, tho' ſincerely deſirous to give every mark of duty and attachment to the King, and to ſhew all due reverence to the Parliament of our parent ſtate, we cannot, conſiſtent with our real ſentiments, and the truſt repoſed in us, aſſent to a propoſal big with conſequences deſtructive to the public welfare; and hope that the juſtice of our parent country will not permit us to be driven into a ſituation the proſpect of which fills us with anxiety and horror.

There may be much truth in the obſervation, "that "mankind generally act, not according to right, but according to preſent intereſt, and moſt according to preſent paſſion:" Yet we truſt that our conduct, on the preſent occaſion, is neither influenced by the one nor the other; and we perſuade ourſelves that your Excellency is ſo well acquainted with the people you govern, that it is quite unneceſſary for us to make uſe of any means to convince you of the injuſtice of the charge, "that the "Americans have deeper views, and mean to throw off "all dependance on Great-Britain, and to get rid of eve-"ry controul of their legiſlature."

We heartily pray that the ſupreme diſpoſer of events, in whoſe hand are the hearts of all men, may avert the calamities impending over us, and influence our Sovereign, his Miniſtry and the Parliament, ſo as to induce them to put a ſtop to the effuſion of the blood of the coloniſts, who wiſh always to look upon their fellow-ſubjects in Britain as their brethren, and are really deſirous to promote their intereſt and happineſs upon any reaſonable terms; and it will give us great pleaſure to find your Excellency amongſt thoſe who, by juſt and proper repreſentations of the diſpoſitions of the inhabitants of theſe colonies, ſhall aſſiſt in ſettling of the preſent unhappy differences. *By order of the Houſe,*
CORTLAND SKINNER, *Speaker.*

Houſe of Aſſembly, May 19, 1775.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE done my duty. I loſt no time in laying before you the propoſitions I had received for an amicable accommodation of the preſent unhappy differences. I gave you as full and candid an explanation of them as I was authorized or enabled to do. Whether thoſe propoſitions, or my explanation of them, did or did not contain any thing new is but little to the purpoſe. The queſtion is, whether they ought or ought not to be approved, either in whole or in part, or be made the ground of a negociation; and whether, in the latter caſe, every aſſembly on the continent ought not to take ſome active meaſures to effect an end ſo deſirable. In ſtating the matter to you, I could have no ſuſpicion that you did not think yourſelves competent to the buſineſs, and were neceſſarily to wait the determination of another body. It was but the laſt ſeſſion that you aſſured me, that you would not "ſuffer any of the rights veſted in you by the "conſtitution to be wreſted out of your hands by any "perſon or perſons whatſoever." I ſhall forbear to point out the inconſiſtency of this addreſs with that declaration. Nor ſhall I aim to convince you of the wrong ideas you have formed of thoſe propoſitions. Were they ever ſo rightly underſtood, or ever ſo well approved by you, yet, to judge by your own declarations, it could be of no avail. The times are indeed greatly altered. I ſhall be happy to ſee ſome proper attempts to mend them. My repreſentations and endeavours from the firſt commencement of this unnatural diſpute to this day, have not been nor ſhall they ever be wanting towards effecting a reconciliation. I am perſuaded that if a diſpoſition of this ſort is manifeſted, and the proper ſteps are purſued by thoſe who have it in their power to take the lead in this important affair on the part of America, it may be eaſily accompliſhed to mutual ſatisfaction. His Majeſty, I am ſure, would wiſh to avoid the ſhedding of the blood of his American, as much as that of his Britiſh ſubjects. They muſt be all equally dear to him, if they are equally dutiful. The Americans in general have been, and I hope will ever prove, as well diſpoſed to his Majeſty and his family as the ſubjects of any other part of his dominions.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES *continued from our laſt.*

AS to the Salutatory Oration, and thoſe upon the Education of young Ladies, and upon Politeneſs, although they did credit to the young Gentlemen who delivered them, conſidered as college exerciſes, yet the nature of the ſubjects did not admit of any reference to the preſent ſtate of our affairs. But the concluſion of the piece on *ancient Eloquence* contains ſome thoughts worthy of public attention.

The Speaker* obſerves, that "our modern improvements, with all their advantages, lead us often to ſubſtitute ſtrokes of mere *art*, inſtead of the marvellous force of genuine *nature*, regulated and aſſiſted by *art*. In ſhort, whether the difference of manners and laws, and the good ſenſe of the moderns, which chooſes to addreſs the judgment rather than the paſſions; or whether the fewer diſorders in the preſent governments afford leſs ſcope for the exertions of *oratory*; yet ſtill it might be expected in greater perfection in the parent country, which enjoys a popular government, if it were not for defects in education, and future negligence and diſſipation in public life. But whatever may be in this, ſince it appears that true

* *Thomas Ennals*, A. B.

[*Turn to the fourth Page.*]

LONDON, March 27.

THE Miniſter, we hear, has it in contemplation to eſtabliſh a government on the Miſſiſippi, which is a moſt admirable ſituation, and will neceſſarily open a cloſe connexion with the wealthy provinces of Spaniſh America, which ſtand greatly in need of our manufactures.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 27.

This day the Houſe was well attended. At 3 o'clock Mr. Rice was ſent with a meſſage to the Houſe of Lords, deſiring an immediate conference with their Lordſhips in the Painted Chamber. The managers names were then call'ed over, and having gone to the conference, and being returned, Lord North reported, that they had left the bill with their Lordſhips for reſtraining the trade, and prohibiting the fiſhery of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, &c. on the Banks of Newfoundland, together with the reaſons for the Commons having diſagreed to ſome of the amendments made to ſaid bill by their Lordſhips.

At half after four Mr. Hartley roſe and explained, after reciting them, the intended objects and extent of his four motions, all directed to procuring from America aids as heretofore, by royal requiſition It, he ſays, will be evident, that if the preſent propoſitions are over-ruled, whatever charges of inſincerity may be made againſt America, it will no longer remain doubtful for a minute to whom latent deſigns may be with juſtice imputed.

He was ſeconded by Sir Cecil Wray, and anſwered by Lord North, who declined giving any ſpecific or direct anſwer to the concluſion drawn by Mr. Hartley.

The queſtion was put at half after ſeven o'clock, which paſſed in the negative without a diviſion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 30.

At three o'clock Lord North moved for the order of the day, to receive the report of the amendments made in the Committee to the bill for reſtraining the commerce of the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina. The Houſe was very full, and long debates were expected, but nothing was ſaid but a few words by Captain Luttrel, who condemned the principle of the bill throughout, and ventured to foretel, that it would anſwer no good purpoſe but one, that of bringing diſgrace and ruin to its framers and abettors.

Lord North, after replying ſhortly, and defending the bill on the old ground of neceſſity, offered a clauſe to extend the bill to the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware. The clauſe was contained in the following words, "That during the continuance of this act no goods ſhall be ſhipped from the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, but to the places therein before mentioned." A few obſervations were made upon this extraordinary mode of procedure, unprecedented and unknown in the annals of Parliament; that of condemning people unheard, nay even without enquiry. The clauſe however, with the other amendments, being read a ſecond time, were agreed to by the Houſe without any further oppoſition; and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed, and read a third time on Monday next.

CAMBRIDGE, May 18.

A terrible fire broke out in Boſton, about 9 o'clock laſt evening, and raged a long time.—We hear it began above the Drawbridge, and burnt along the Town-dock. A great number of buildings are doubtleſs conſumed; but it is not poſſible to collect the particulars.

Laſt Wedneſday Capt. Andrews arrived at Marblehead from Halifax, and we hear he brings intelligence, that 20 tons of hay being about to be ſhipped from thence for the uſe of the miniſterial army in Boſton, the people found means to ſet it on fire, by which it was near all happily conſumed.

The inhabitants of Boſton are permitted to come out but very ſlow; numbers are not permitted to come out on any terms. The diſtreſs of the inhabitants on account of proviſions is ſhocking indeed.

May 22. The following is taken from a manuſcript account of the fire that happened in Boſton laſt Wedneſday night.

"The fire began in the Barracks, under the arch formerly improved by Benjamin Davis, about half after eight o'clock, 17th May.-----The ſoldiers were receiving ſome cartridges, by which means one took fire and communicated to many more, which immediately ſet fire to the room.-----The following is a liſt of ſtores burnt, with the owners names prefixed.

"John Hancock, 1 ſtore and ſhed; Thomas Fayerweather, 1 ſtore; Benjamin Andrews, 2 ditto; Edward Gray, 1 ditto; Joſeph Barrel, 1 ditto; John Head, 1 ditto; John Williams, 1 ditto, with 50 barrels of flour, donation; Heyſlop, and Co. 1 ditto; Andrew Black, 1 ditto; Nathaniel Carey, 1 ditto and ſhed; Alexander Hill, 1 ditto and ſhed; James Ruſſel, Impoſt-Office; John Soley, 1 ſtore; John Sweetſer, 1 ditto; 3 ditto at the town dock;—6 ſtores, and a cooper's ſhop, owned by Eliakim Hutchinſon, adjoining the town dock, improved for barracks, 1 ſtore by Elias Thomas, ſailmaker, 2 ſtores leading down to the barracks, improved by Grant Webſter, and William Blair.---Inſtead of ringing the bells as uſual, the ſoldiers beat to arms, by which the people were in great confuſion, not being uſed to ſuch ſignals in time of fire.

N. B. The inhabitants took particular care to ſave the goods in Mr. Hancock's ſtore."

HARTFORD, May 22.

We hear that the ſix regiments of volunteers, ordered to be raiſed by the General Aſſembly of this colony, for the defence of the ſame, are all filled, and only wait for marching orders. The greateſt part of thoſe deſtined for Boſton, are now on their march for the head quarters at Cambridge.---The company from Farmington, under the command of Capt. Noadiah Hooker, paſſed through this town for that place on Thurſday laſt; and on Saturday a company from Middletown, commanded by Major -----Meigs, and Col. Samuel Wylly's company, of this place, are ordered to march on Thurſday next. May GOD preſerve them, and make them VICTORIOUS!

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Iſland) May* 22.

An expreſs arrived here this morning from Providence, with advice, that a party of ſoldiers from Boſton had landed at Weymouth, and burnt the town down, and were ravaging the country when the expreſs came away. Troops from all parts of the country were going to oppoſe them.---The particulars not yet come to hand.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

By Capt. Lawrence from Boſton we are informed, that the Cerberus ſloop of war, with the Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne, are arrived there.

The ſloop Gilbert and John, Capt. Jagger, belonging to the United Whaling Company of this place; arrived here laſt Thurſday with about 350 barrels of oil.

Friday morning laſt, his Majeſty's ſhip the Aſia, George Vandeput, Eſq; arrived here from Boſton, after a paſſage of 16 days.

When this ſhip left Boſton, no tranſports nor troops had then arrived there either from England or Ireland; but two days after Capt. Vandeput came out, he fell in with ſix tranſports from England, with troops, &c. on board.

Saturday morning laſt, an expreſs arrived here from Ticonderoga, in 8 days: By him we learn, that Major Arnold diſpatched Mr. Oſwell, and 35 men, in a ſchooner and ſome battoes, to take poſſeſſion of a ſloop that lay at St. John's; at the ſame time Capt. Ethan Allan ſet out with 80 men to facilitate the undertaking, and ſtopped on the way for a reinforcement of 20 more; but Mr. Oſwell purſued his ſcheme, and took poſſeſſion of the veſſel that lay at St. John's, with all the battoes, and made 14 ſoldiers and 6 ſeamen priſoners of war, before Capt. Allan came up; but the latter, contrary to advice, proceeded to St. John's, where he unluckily fell in with 250 regulars that were diſpatched to the ſuccour of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga, and after exchanging a few ſhot, made a good retreat, with the loſs of 3 men only.

An Enſign belonging to one of the regiments in Canada, diſpatched from Governor Carleton to General Gage, was taken priſoner at one of the forts: His diſpatches contained a return of the regulars in Canada, which amounted to no more than 700, including thoſe that garriſoned the forts Crown-Point and Ticonderoga.

The martial ſpirit which prevails among the inhabitants of Somerſet county, in New-Jerſey, truly merits the attention of the public. We have certain intelligence, that they are forming themſelves into companies, and daily exerciſing to become complete maſters of the military diſcipline; and particularly, that the townſhip of Bridgewater, in ſaid county, met at Rariton, the 6th inſtant, and choſe Mr. Abraham Ten Eyck Captain, under whoſe command 85 volunteers immediately enliſted, to be in readineſs at an hour's warning, to march for the aſſiſtance of any neighbouring colony on any emergency. Their pay, and other neceſſaries, are provided by ſaid townſhip. The other counties and townſhips, it is hoped, will follow their example, as it may be neceſſary to repel force by force, in order to ſecure our national rights and privileges.

Major General Woſter, an experienced officer, was to march from New-Haven for Greenwich, within about 12 miles of this province, with 2500 men, laſt Friday; there to encamp during the ſummer ſeaſon, in order to be at hand to ſupport the city of New-York, in caſe their aſſiſtance ſhould be wanted.

Yeſterday Morning Capt. Duncan arrived here in 7 Weeks from Newry; by him we have a certain Account, that two Regiments of Foot (Part of thoſe deſtined for America) arrived there from Belfaſt, &c. where they had Orders to ſtop until the firſt of June; and that it was ſaid, no Troops of any kind would embark in Ireland for America, before that Period.

Ships left at Newry, up for Paſſengers for America, viz. Ship Renown, Keith; Britannia, Souder; Minerva, Forreſt; Liberty, Loudon; the Peter, Eager; Illuſtrious-five, Smith; Lord-Dunluce, Souter; Sally, Kirby; and the Moninia, Morriſon.

Capt. Duncan ſpoke with ſeveral Veſſels on his Paſſage, among which were the following, viz. The 5th April, with the Ship Duke of Leinſter, Capt. Hambleton, beating over Carlingford Bar; 9th May, in Lat. 41, 37, Long. 45, Weſt, with the Brig Polly, from Salem, bound to London; 17th May, in Lat. 37, 21, Long. 62, 25, Weſt, with the Brig Boſcawen, Colwell, Maſter, from Londonderry for Philadelphia; May 21ſt, in Lat, 38, 32, Long. 68, Weſt, with the Snow Jenny, Jones, from this Port for Briſtol, 7 Days out.

The Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, at their late meeting in this city, appointed the laſt Thurſday in June to be obſerved by all the congregations under their care, as a day of faſting and prayer, on account of the alarming ſtate of our public affairs. Should the continental Congreſs appoint a faſt, the Synod have directed that to be obſerved in preference to the day appointed by themſelves, provided it is not more than four weeks diſtant from the laſt Thurſday of June; if at a greater diſtance, they have ordered both days to be kept.

They alſo recommended to all the congregations in their charge, to ſpend the afternoon of the laſt Thurſday in every month in public prayer, during the continuance of our preſent troubles.

Laſt Monday our PROVINCIAL CONGRESS met here and elected

PETER V. BRUGH LIVINGSTON, Eſq; *Preſident.*
VOLKERT P. DOUW, Eſq; *Vice Preſident.*
JOHN M'KESSON, Eſq; } *Secretaries.*
ROBERT BENSON, }
THOMAS PETTIT, *Door Keeper* and *Meſſenger.*

In Provincial Congreſs held for the colony of New-York, at the city of New-York, on Wedneſday, May 24, 1775.

RESOLVED, That this Congreſs will, before they riſe, provide the beſt ways and means in their power, as repreſentatives of the people, for the diſcharge of ſuch money, as is now lent, or ſhall be ſubſcribed or otherwiſe advanced or ſupplied on the public faith, to defray the charges that are or ſhall be incurred in the preſent exigencies of the colony, or that ſhall hereafter be expended or incurred by recommendation of the Continental or this Provincial Congreſs.

Ordered, That the preceding reſolution be publiſhed in the public News-Papers.

A true copy from the minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

In Provincial Congreſs, at the city of New-York, May 25, 1775.

WHEREAS the enemies of American Liberty are indefatigable in their endeavours to diſunite theſe colonies; and in proſecuting of this meaſure, evil-minded perſons may inſinuate that the northern colonies have hoſtile intentions againſt our fellow-ſubjects in Canada.

Reſolved, That this Congreſs do moſt earneſtly recommend it to all perſons whatſoever, not to commit any hoſtilities againſt the people of that country, and do hereby declare to the world, that we do conſider every ſuch ſtep as infamous and highly inimical to all the colonies.

Ordered, That the above reſolution be publiſhed.

A true copy from the minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 31.

On Wedneſday laſt, the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; ſet off for Virginia, in order to attend in his place, as Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Burgeſſes of that colony, called by proclamation to meet at Williamſburg, on Thurſday, the firſt of June next; and the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; was appointed Preſident of the Congreſs in his room.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, May 23.

"A few hours ago a perſon arrived here from Boſton, who brings an account, that ſeveral Tranſports with a few Troops are arrived there from Ireland. He likewiſe mentions, that the people in Ireland would let no more Tranſports take in any proviſions, and the troops of horſe which were coming out had entirely declined to come—the former occaſioning a ſmall ſkirmiſh, thoſe troops which were already embarked on board the veſſels were obliged to diſembark, in order to defend themſelves and quell the people, in which fray ſeven officers were killed."

On Wedneſday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a number of men in diſguiſe (ſuppoſed about 25) aſſembled together, and made a moſt daring attempt upon the public goal of this city, with intention (as it is ſaid) to reſcue from their confinement, two criminals under ſentence of death. With ſome ſledge hammers, crow-bars, &c. which they forcibly took out of a ſmith's ſhop in the neighbourhood, they broke a hole in the cellar door, tho' not large enough for their purpoſe of entering that way; and finding all their endeavours to break open the priſon door unſucceſsful, they attempted to ſet it on fire; but before the fire took effect, the city was alarmed, and the Magiſtrates, with a vigour that does honour to Civil Society, repaired to the priſon, where a number of the inhabitants (as well thoſe who have been learning the uſe of arms as others) were aſſembled, with determined purpoſe to aſſiſt and ſupport the civil authority. In a few minutes the rioters were diſperſed, ſeveral of them taken, and put into the Work-houſe and Goal. A ſtrong guard was placed at the priſon for the remainder of the night, which prevented further damage.

On Thurſday laſt a Gold Medal was adjudged by the Profeſſor of Chemiſtry, in the College of Philadelphia, to Mr. WILLIAM REED, of Georgia, for his extenſive and accurate knowledge of that branch of medicine.

In CONGRESS, *May* 27, 1775.

Upon Motion, The Memorial of Robert Murray and John Murray, "Deſiring to be reſtored to their former "ſituation with reſpect to their commercial privileges," was taken into conſideration, and after ſome time ſpent thereon,

Reſolved, That where any perſon hath been or ſhall be adjudged by a Committee to have violated the Continental Aſſociation, and ſuch offender ſhall ſatisfy the Convention of the Colony, where the offence was or ſhall be committed, or the Committee of the Pariſh of St. John's, in the Colony of Georgia, if the offence be committed there, of his contrition for his offence, and ſincere reſolution to conform to the Aſſociation for the future, the ſaid Convention or Committee of the Pariſh of St. John's aforeſaid, may ſettle the terms upon which he may be reſtored to the favour and forgivneſs of the public, and that the terms be publiſhed.

A true copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Committee Chamber, May 27, 1775.

Reſolved, That Mr. George Robotham has very fully and candidly ſatisfied this Committee touching his intended voyage in the ſchooner Polly, fully removing any doubts reſpecting his being bound to Newfoundland, and has approved himſelf to this Committee as a friend to the public cauſe.

J. B. SMITH.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *at* Trenton, NEW-JERSEY, *May* 26, 1775.

THE Continental Congreſs having reſolved unanimouſly, "That all exportations to Quebec, Nova-"Scotia, the Iſland of St. John's, Newfoundland, Geor-"gia, except the Pariſh of St. John's, and to Eaſt and "Weſt-Florida, immediately ceaſe, and that no provi-"ſions of any kind, or other neceſſaries, be furniſhed to "the Britiſh Fiſheries on the American Coaſts, until it "be otherwiſe determined by the Congreſs,"

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this Congreſs earneſtly recommend to the good people of this province, that they do moſt religiouſly adhere to the ſaid Reſolution; and that the Secretary publiſh this our Reſolve in one or more of the public news-papers. *Signed by Order,*

JONATHAN D. SERGEANT, Secretary.

Monmouth County, Upper-Freehold, May 4, 1775.

This day, agreeable to previous notice, a very conſiderable number of the principal inhabitants of this townſhip met at Imlay's Town,

JOHN LAWRENCE, Eſq; in the Chair.

When the following Reſolves were unanimouſly agreed to:

Reſolved, That it is our firſt wiſh to live in Union with Great-Britain, agreeable to the principles of the conſtitution; that we conſider the unnatural civil war, which we are about to be forced into, with anxiety and diſtreſs, but, that we are determined to oppoſe the novel claim of the Parliament of Great-Britain, to raiſe a revenue in America, and riſk every poſſible conſequence, rather than ſubmit to it.

Reſolved, That it appears to this meeting, that there are a ſufficient number of arms for the people.

Reſolved, That a ſum of money be now raiſed to purchaſe what further quantity of powder and ball may be neceſſary; and it is recommended, that every man capable of bearing arms, enter into companies to train, and be prepared to march at a minute's warning; and it is further recommended to the people, that they do not waſte their powder in fowling or hunting.

A ſubſcription was then opened, and 160l. inſtantly paid into the hands of a perſon appointed for that purpoſe. The officers of four companies were then choſen, and the meeting broke up in perfect unanimity.

ELISHA LAWRENCE, Minor, Clerk.

We are requeſted to inſert the following by a Correſpondent.

TO LORD SANDWICH.

MY LORD,

I CONGRATULATE your Lordſhip on an inſtance of American cowardice, which your Lordſhip had ſo prophetically foretold: The inſtance I allude to is to be found in General Gage's circumſtantial account, or narrative of the attack, or battle at Lexington and Concord, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in which he gives a clear and impartial account of the barbarity of the Americans, as well as that of their cowardice: I make no doubt but the Yankoos will pretend not to believe it, eſpecially the barbarity which is not quite ſo clear. But as to the cowardice, it is ſo inconteſtibly proved, that they themſelves will not undertake to deny, if they do not own it. The General, in this ſenſible and maſterly performance, ſays, a man had advanced from the provincials aſſembled at Lexington, and attempted to ſhoot the regulars by ſnapping his gun, which flaſhed in the pan: And that on the attack of the troops at Concord-bridge, after ſome of them had fallen, and they began their retreat, they obſerved ſoldiers dead on the ground, one of them ſcalped, and his ears cut off, though not quite dead; from which it is very clear, that one or more of the provincials had the cowardice to go in amongſt the regular troops, and cut off the ear of a ſoldier that had fallen, though not quite dead.

This, my Lord, may ſeem no leſs odd than true, for it is fully proved; for unleſs the ſoldier's ears had been cut off whilſt among the body of regulars, they could not poſſibly have known it, as they do not pretend (nor the provincials believe) that they ever regained any ground

they had retreated over, and beſides (my Lord, as a proof) if his ears had been cut off after they had retreated, and left him on the ground which the provincials had gained, the King's troops could not poſſibly have ſeen him to prove it; another inſtance, my Lord, one of them had the cowardice to ſtrike Major Pitcairn at the head of his troops: So that, my Lord, I think I have very fully proved to your Lordſhip, at leaſt (and for which I hope to be rewarded) the cleareſt and moſt flagrant inſtances of American cowardice, and which I think is quite ſufficient to ſatisfy your Lordſhip, that a few more troops in addition to thoſe already here in command of General Gage (who have ſhewn ſo much bravery as to ſuffer a ſingle cowardly American or two to enter into the army, and cut off the ears of a ſoldier that had fallen in battle) will be ſufficient to frighten all the inhabitants out of America, whereby your Lordſhip, and the reſt of the junto, will have an opportunity of amply ſerving your faithful friends (in the glorious cauſe of deſpotiſm and arbitrary power) by granting to them the lands and eſtates of theſe refugees: In doing which I ſhould not forget to remind your Lordſhip to remember,

Your faithful humble Servant,
An EXPECTANT.

LONDON, *March*, 1775.

The following Addreſs has been ſent to Ireland for publication, and ſhould be publiſhed in all the American Papers.

ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS.

Gentlemen,

YOU are about to embark for *America*, to compel your fellow ſubjects there to ſubmit to POPERY and SLAVERY.

It is the glory of the Britiſh Soldier, that he is the *Defender*, not the *Deſtroyer*, of the Civil and Religious Rights of the people. The Engliſh ſoldiery are immortalized in hiſtory for their attachment to the religion and liberties of their country.

When King JAMES the ſecond endeavoured to introduce the Roman Catholic Religion and arbitrary power into *Great-Britain*, he had an army encamped on Hounſlow-Heath, to terrify the people. Seven Biſhops were ſeized upon, and ſent to the Tower. But they appealed to the laws of their country, and were ſet at liberty. When this news reached the camp, the ſhouts of joy were ſo great, that they re-echoed in the Royal Palace. This, however, did not quite convince the King of the averſion of the ſoldiers to be the inſtruments of oppreſſion againſt their fellow ſubjects. He therefore made another trial. He ordered the guards to be drawn up, and the word was given, that thoſe who did not chuſe to ſupport the King's meaſures ſhould ground their arms. When, behold, to his utter confuſion, and their eternal honour—the whole body grounded their arms.

You, Gentlemen, will ſoon have an opportunity of ſhewing equal virtue. You will be called upon to imbrue your hands in the blood of your fellow ſubjects in America, becauſe they will not ſubmit to be ſlaves, and are alarmed at the eſtabliſhment of Popery and arbitrary power in one half of their country.

Whether you will draw thoſe ſwords which have defended them againſt their enemies, to butcher them into a reſignation of their rights, which they hold as the ſons of *Engliſhmen*, is in your breaſts. That you will not ſtain the laurels you have gained from *France*, by dipping them in civil blood, is every good man's hope.

Arts will no doubt be uſed to perſuade you, that it is your duty to obey orders; and that you are ſent upon the juſt and righteous errand of cruſhing rebellion. But your own hearts will tell you, that the people may be ſo ill treated as to make reſiſtance neceſſary. You know, that violence and injury offered from one man to another has always ſome pretence of right and reaſon to juſtify it. So it is between the people and their rulers.

Therefore, whatever hard names and accuſations may be beſtowed upon your fellow-ſubjects in America, be aſſured that they have not deſerved them; but are driven, by the moſt cruel treatment, into deſpair. In this deſpair they are compelled to defend their liberties, after having tried, in vain, every peaceable means of obtaining redreſs of their manifold grievances.

Before God and man they are right.

Your Honour then, Gentlemen, as ſoldiers, and your humanity, as men, forbid you to be the inſtruments of forcing chains upon your injured and oppreſſed fellow ſubjects. Remember that your firſt obedience is due to God, and that whoever bids you ſhed innocent blood, bids you act contrary to his Commandments. I am, Gentlemen, Yours, &c. AN OLD SOLDIER.

By the HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, Eſquire,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a certain *JOHN M'ALLISTER*, a young man, about eighteen or nineteen years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, round ſhouldered, bow legged, a little pitted with the ſmall pox, and wears his own hair, who was confined in the public goal of the city and county of Philadelphia, under ſentence of death, for uttering and paſſing counterfeited Bills of Credit of this province, knowing the ſame to be counterfeited, hath lately made his eſcape from the ſaid goal; and it is highly expedient for the diſcouragement of ſuch pernicious and atrocious crimes, that the ſaid *John M'Alliſter* ſhould be brought to condign and exemplary puniſhment: I HAVE therfore thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to iſſue this my Proclamation, hereby promiſing and engaging that the public Reward of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS ſhall be paid to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall apprehend the ſaid *John M'Alliſter*, and ſafely deliver him to the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the goal aforeſaid. AND I DO hereby ſtrictly charge, enjoin and require all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and all other his Majeſty's faithful and liege ſubjects within my Government, to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after the ſaid *John M'Alliſter*, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province at Philadelphia, *the twenty-ſeventh day of* May, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy five, and in the fifteenth year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Sloop Lady Catherine, S. Wilkins, and Sloop Betſey, W. Undrill, Virginia. Schooner Molly, J. Handy, Maryland. Brig Polly, J. Beach, and Brig Induſtry, G. Aſh, Antigua and St. Euſtatia. Brig Biſſett, J. Vicary, Genoa. Sloop Hope, H. Farrow, and Sloop Sally, A. Duke, North-Carolina. Brig Adrian, C. Clunn, St. Croix. Brig Charlotte, J. Fryers, Rhode-Iſland. Sloop America, P. Allen, Salem, N. E. Brig Jenny, W. Workman, and Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina. Sloop Mary, M. Siddon, Tortola. Brig Speedwell, S. G. Frith, Grenades. Brig Hannah, D. Coates, St. Lucia. Brig Addiſon, T. Candell, and Snow Jane, T. Whitlock, Barcelona. Schooner Elizabeth, J. Watt, and Brig Sally, T. Nelſon, Jamaica. Ship America, J. M'Kay, Londonderry.

Outwards. Brig Olive Branch, J. Caſtle, Brig Addiſon, T. Candell, and Brig George, W. Simpſon, Liſbon. Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix. Sloop Sally, J. Albertſon, New-York. Brig Unity, P. Flynn, St. Kitts. Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robinſon, Falmouth. Schooner Mary, J. Allen, Jamaica.

Cleared. Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Ship Nancy, R. Luſby, Falmouth. Brig Polly, J. Robinſon, and Brig Succeſs, G. May, Cork. Sloop Prudence, H. Norris, and Schooner Betſey and Nancy, J. Poulton, Georgia. Sloop Diſpatch, B. Minors, New-Providence. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Sloop James, A. Gibbons, and Sloop Diſcovery, B. Quithell, North-Carolina. Sloop Molly, B. Partridge, Portſmouth, N. E. Brig John, J. Aſhmead, Barbados. Schooner Lloyd, J. Smith, South-Carolina. Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, Rhode-Iſland. Schooner Jenny, R. Beriſſon, and Brig Betſey, T. Bernard, Jamaica. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenades. Ship Molly, T. Randell, Newfoundland. Ship Jane, J. Mathie, Briſtol. Schooner Molly, G. Robotham, Cadiz. Brig Betſey and Nancy, P. Flynn, St. Kitts.

THE MEMBERS of the
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Indian Queen Tavern, this Evening, at Six o'Clock.
May 31, 1775. ÆNEAS URQUHART, Secretary.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,
At Mr. PENN's Houſe, in High-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt of June,

PART of the Houſhold Furniture, conſiſting of Upholſtery, Cabinet-maker's Work and Kitchen Furniture. The Goods may be viewed from the Day Week preceding the Sale.

The Carriages and Horſes to be diſpoſed of by private Contract, at any Time, as Purchaſers may offer. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
And may be ſeen at Joſeph Vandergrift's new Livery-Stable, near the Dock,

A LIKELY DARK BROWN HORSE, with a Star in his Forehead, 5 Years old, 16 Hands high, a light natural Trotter, and, if ſuitably matched, would make an excellent Pair for a Carriage. Further Particulars, if neceſſary, may be known, by enquiring of the Groom at ſaid Stable. ¶ *May* 29.

A FEW Bales of COTTON and FLAX; Indigo; Madder; ſapped and unſapped Logwood; Braziletto; Fuſtick; ground Redwood, Galls, Allom and Copperas; Brimſtone; Lump, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars; Rice, Coffee and Chocolate; Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon; Writing and Shop Paper, and Paſteboards; Glue; Bottling Corks; Carolina Pink; Engliſh, Rag and Crumb-creek Scythe Stones; and divers other Articles,

TO BE SOLD BY
BENEDICT DORSEY,
In THIRD-STREET, nearly oppoſite the WORK-HOUSE. ¶

COTTON in Bags; Excellent Florence Oil in Cheſts; Pepper in Bales; Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace; French Indigo; Weſton's Snuff; Geneva in Caſes; London Porter in Bottles; Choice old Antigua Rum, at 7/6 per Gallon; with every other Article common to the Wet Good Buſineſs,

TO BE SOLD BY
Samuel Garrigues, junior, & Co.
At their Warehouſe, in Market-ſtreet, the third door above the London Coffee-Houſe, in Philadelphia. ¶

LOST,
In the Crowd, before the Goal Door, laſt Wedneſday Evening,

A Red Morocco Leather Lady's Pocket-Book, with a Silver Claſp, containing ſeveral Papers, and among them one or more Letters, which can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Papers to the Printers hereof, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and no Queſtions ſhall be aſked. No further Reward will be offered. *May* 26, 1775.

All Sorts of Military Articles,
Such as Cartouch-boxes, Morocco and other Sword-belts, Scabbards, Piſtol Holſters, Rangers Pouches, &c.
All made on the beſt Conſtruction, by
WOLERE MING,
In MARKET-STREET, about 10 Doors above the GOAL,
Where the Military Gentlemen, from Town or Country, may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and on the ſhorteſt Notice. ¶

Eaſton, May 26, 1775.

BY virtue of his Majeſty's writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at Eaſton, in Northampton county, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt day of June next, at 9 o' clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, in the ſaid county; bounded by lands of Jacob Strowd and others, and containing 300 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of Derrick Van Vleet, ſenior, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,
AN *ENGLISH* BULL,

IN VERY GOOD ORDER, YOUNG, his colour red, and ſuppoſed to weigh Nine Hundred Weight. Enquire of WILLIAM FRIBY, at ROBERT KENNEDY'S, the Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ¶

A GENTLEMAN, who ſerved as Officer all laſt War in the King of Pruſſia's Army, offers his Service to the Province of Pennſylvania. The Men that will be entruſted to his Care, he obliges himſelf to teach, in a very ſhort time, the moſt uſeful and neceſſary Manœuvres, eſpecially quick-Firing, even without a Rammer, for which purpoſe he knows how to prepare ſuitable Cartridges, beſides the Art of advancing and retiring properly, and laſtly how to avoid all Confuſion in an Engagement. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

WENT ASTRAY from the Commons of this City, on the 21ſt Inſtant, A dark brown MILCH COW, of a middling Size, her Horns of a common Height, and has a Slit in her left Ear. Whoever brings ſaid Cow to the ſubſcriber, living in Elfrith's Alley, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, from ¶
Philad. May 29, 1775. ESTHER MYER.

IF *Joſeph Cameron*, who came from Ireland into this Province, and followed Peddling about 10 or 12 Years paſt, then went back, and returned here again, and is ſuppoſed to be in America, be alive, and will give Notice where he doth at preſent reſide to the Printers hereof, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage; or if any perſon will be pleaſed to give any intelligence of the ſaid Cameron, it will be taken very kindly. ¶

Philadelphia, May 23, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, on Sunday evening laſt, from the ſubſcriber, a certain *John Peterſon*, about 5 feet high, very ſlim built, pale complexion, down look, ſhort curled dun or mouſe coloured hair; had on, when he went away, a duffil waiſtcoat, cloth coloured maccaroni breeches, good ſhoes and ſtockings, buck beaver hat; talks but indifferent Engliſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall be paid the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Weſt-Nottingham Townſhip, Cheſter County, May 18, 1775.

THESE are to forewarn all Perſons from buying or taking an Aſſignment of three Notes, under the Hand and Seal of me, the ſubſcriber, two for Four Pounds each, and one for Three Pounds, all dated May 28, and given to a certain Jonathan Coates, late of Millcreek, in Lancaſter county, who has abſconded the Parts, for as the ſubſcriber has Accounts againſt them, he intends to diſpute Payment of the Bonds by Law.

¶ JAMES ARMSTRONG.

WAS committed to my Cuſtody, on the 21ſt inſtant, a Servant Lad, named *John Coffe*, about 18 Years of Age, an Iron Collar on his Neck, and he ſays he is a Servant to James Brown, in Lancaſter County. His Maſter is deſired to come, pay Charges, and take him away, in three Weeks from this Date, or he will be diſcharged, paying his Fees.
Cheſter, May 29, 1775. ‖ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

New-Caſtle Goal, May 29, 1775.

NOW in the goal of this county, the following perſons, viz. *Thomas Donogho*, about 22 years of age; had on, when committed, a brown coat and ſwanſkin jacket, a wool hat, and buckſkin breeches; who ſays he belongs to Captain Johnſton, of Cheſter-town, in Maryland. Alſo *William Philiſton*, who is advertiſed by Joſeph White, in Bucks county, near New-town. Likewiſe *Francis May*, who was advertiſed by John Page and John Bradſhaw. Their maſters are deſired to come, in 4 weeks from the date hereof, pay their charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold for the ſame, by
¶ 4W. THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

A MAN of ſmall ſtature, with ſhort black hair, a pale ſickly countenance, dreſſed in a ſuit of clothes of brown cloth, with a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, he is an Iriſhman, called himſelf the mate of a veſſel belonging to Baltimore-town, in Maryland, hired a horſe of me, the ſubſcriber, on the 18th inſtant, for two days, with pretence to go to his brother's, who (he ſaid) lived near the ſorrel horſe, on Lancaſter road, about 17 miles from Philadelphia; but as the man has not ſince been heard of, there is reaſon to believe his intentions have been diſhoneſt, and calculated to defraud me. The horſe is very large, red roan, with a very thick mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, low carriage, paces altogether, is cat-hammed, and has 3 or 4 ſaddle-ſpots on his back, one of them on the near ſide by the ſhoulder is a large one, he is about 8 or 9 years old, and ſhod all round; he had a ſaddle and bridle. Now, if any perſon will ſecure the horſe, or give ſuch information as to enable me to get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, from
LEONARD LESHART, in Market-ſtreet,
May 27, 1775. oppoſite the Widow Maſters's. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in New-garden townſhip, Cheſter county, Penſylvania, in the night between the 9th and 10th of January laſt, a dark brown or black MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, diſh faced, 14 hands 1 or 2 inches high, low carriage, thin ſhort mane, both hind feet white, branded on the near buttock C R, paces a travel, trots ſmartly, has wind-galls on the near fore foot at the paſtern joint, and ſome white hairs in her tail, 5 or 6 years old. Any perſon or perſons ſecuring the ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward; or Fifty Shillings for the mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by
May 30, 1775. ‖ HENRY DIXSON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *William Dunmead*, about 5 feet 4 inches high, round ſhouldered, fair complexion, light curled hair, lively grey eyes, a ſcar under the left one, has a Roman noſe, and is fond of ſtrong drink; had on, and took with him, a beaver hat pretty much worn, alſo an old feſt one, a lead coloured kerſey coatee, and jacket of the ſame colour though not kerſey, breeches of the ſame, patched, alſo a pair of trowſers, patched, two Ruſſia duck ſhirts, yarn ſtockings two colours, and a pair of half-boots. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by FRANCIS KAY.

N. B. It is likely he may change his name, perhaps his clothes: All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour, conceal, or take him off. *May* 28, 1775. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 22d of May inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Strawberry-alley, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *William Warren*, by trade a taylor, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well ſet, has a down look, and dark brown hair, very ſtreight; had on a pretty good beaver hat, a bluſh coloured Wilton coat, a ſtriped Bengal jacket, black jean breeches, a check ſhirt, a pair of good ſhoes, with odd buckles; he is fond of liquor, and when drunk exceedingly ſilly. Alſo ran away, about two years ago, a ſervant man, named *Hugh M'Daniel*, about 30 years old, born in this country, and brought up to huſbandry; he is a well built, ſtrong, hearty looking fellow, with dark brown or black buſhy hair, and ſpeaks remarkably mild and ſmooth; he has a wife and children, which, it is ſuppoſed are with him, and it is ſaid he was laſt winter at a place called Pump-town, in Morris county, New-Jerſey. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either of them, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by
¶ THOMAS HARRISON.

Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, May 29, 1775.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the firſt of February laſt, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *John Buckley*, but will probably change his name, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtoop ſhouldered, ſhort brown hair, down look, his dreſs cannot be deſcribed, as he has been ſo long abſent; he pretends to be a weaver and net-maker, has been in his Majeſty's ſervice, is much addicted to lying and ſtealing. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by Mr. CHARLES RISK, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or by ANDREW BOYD. ¶

Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter County, May 28, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a Scotch ſervant man, named *John M'Gregor*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has ſhort dark brown hair; had on, and took with him, two ſhirts, one pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, a half-worn felt hat, one coatee and one waiſtcoat, of leadiſh coloured cloth, lined with flannel, with metal buttons, one pair of drilling breeches, old ſtockings, new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, junior.

N. B. Said ſervant ſpeaks bad Engliſh, and has the ſixth toe ſprouting out of the left foot. ¶

oratory is inimical to tyranny and ſlavery, refuſing to dwell with either; and that the earlier periods of ſtates are moſt favourable to eloquence, where liberty is in full vigour, were luxury hath not enervated, and venality cannot reſtrain, the native efforts of a ſoul fired with the love of juſtice; we may therefore hope that eloquence will reſume her former glory in theſe American regions.

"We are now in circumſtances ſimilar to thoſe which produced the greateſt orators of ancient days. The ſenſe of liberty is deeply implanted in every boſom. We have not yet departed far from that ſimplicity of life and purity of manners, which diſtinguiſhed ancient republics. Our governments are popular. The arts and ſciences are faſt advancing among us, and our preſent difficult ſituation urges us to every effort for our political ſafety. Theſe conſiderations ſhould lead us to cultivate this noble art, and cannot fail to produce men who, pleading our great American cauſe, ſhall conſume all before them, with the ardent blaze of a Demoſthenes, or the wide ſpreading flame of a Tully.

"This flame, my dear Fellow Students, I am ſure, now begins to burn in your boſoms; and therefore I need ſay no more to recommend the ſtudy of an art, which will render you illuſtrious in life, and tranſmit your names with honour to the lateſt poſterity."

The next peice, being an expreſs eſſay upon a ſubject peculiarly intereſting at this time, will not admit of extracts, without deſtroying its connexion, and therefore follows entire——

On the FALL of EMPIRES*.

"AT this time of public danger, public trial, and public calamity, when even the *arts* and *ſciences* can ſcarce claim attention, and our country's fate alone —now awfully ſuſpended in the balance of human events —engroſſes every thought; I was at a loſs what ſubject to chooſe meriting your notice. A melancholy one ſeemed moſt ſuitable to the preſent complexion of things; and therefore, with that humility and diffidence becoming my youth, I determined to venture a few ſentiments on the *Fall of Empires*; judging that they might be to us as a beacon ſet upon a perilous place!"

"I was the more encouraged to this as the claſſic writers, our late maſters, will lend me much aid. For to have read them, merely as introducing us to the knowledge of a dead language, would have been to little purpoſe, if we had neglected the nobler leſſons which they teach us—to mark the fate of kingdoms, and particularly the ſteps by which *Rome*, imperial *Rome*, roſe to the ſummit of human glory, and fell again—low as the duſt of the earth; no longer civilizing and adorning the world; no longer ſhining as a city upon an hill, nay, upon ſeven hills, but trampled under the feet of barbarian ſwarms?"

"The cauſe of this mighty downfal had been long foretold by Jugurtha—"*Venalis civitas! Mox peritura, ſi emptorem invenias*"—Luxury and her twin daughters, Venality and Vice, tumbled the "nurſe of heroes, the glory of empires," the pattern of every human excellence, from her once unenvied height, to the loweſt abyſs of infamy and perdition! When virtue and honor, which drew a willing ſubjection from ſurrounding nations, ceaſed to diſtinguiſh her; when that ſuperior genius and enthuſiaſtic love of *liberty*, which raiſed her to eminence, and taught her—"*Parcere ſubjectis, et debellare ſuperbos*," changed their complexion into rapine and oppreſſion; when that impartial juſtice which protected the innocent, and enrolled the fathers of the ſtate among their gods, was converted into the venal voice of ſenators proſtituted to the higheſt bidder; when that independent ſpirit which could derive all the ſubſtantial comforts of life from a few acres of ground, degenerated into a rapaciouſneſs which whole provinces could not ſatisfy; when Generals and commanders were not called from a hardy education in the camp or at the plough, but from brothels, and all the effeminate ſcenes of voluptuouſneſs and vice—I ſay, when this melancholy reverſe of character took place, *then* contempt of government, licentiouſneſs, faction and anarchy enſued. The empire tottered on its foundation, and the mighty fabric ſunk beneath its own weight!"

"Such is the flux of human affairs! As the body natural carries from the cradle the ſeeds of its own diſſolution, which ripen faſter or ſlower, as fed by the hand of corruption and ſloth, ſo it is in the body politic. Empires carry in them their own bane, and proceed, in fatal round, from virtuous induſtry and valour, to wealth and conqueſt; next to luxury; then to foul corruption and bloated morals; and, laſt of all, to ſloth, anarchy, ſlavery and political death."

"So ſenſible was Lycurgus of the truth of this doctrine, that all political evils ſpring from *luxury*, and that luxury herſelf is nurſed by wealth, that great idol which all men adore—I ſay, ſo ſenſible was he of this, that the chief object of all his laws was to render Sparta inacceſſible to both. But his experiment was in vain. There is no perfection in human affairs, and it is a melancholy reflection that our greateſt bleſſings and greateſt misfortunes may often be traced to the ſame ſource. The Spartan lawgiver, glorioufly animated with the love of liberty, wiſhed to preſerve it by the excluſion of what he conſidered as its greateſt foes, *wealth* and *luxury*. But he ſeems not to have reflected that there can be no true liberty without ſecurity of property, and where property is ſecure, induſtry begets wealth, and wealth is often productive of a train of evils naturally deſtructive to virtue and freedom!

Here, then, is a ſad dilemma in politics. If we exclude *wealth*, it muſt be by regulations intrenching too far upon civil *liberty*. If ſhe is admitted, the ſyren *luxury*, by ſome called her daughter, intrudes at her heels, and gradually contaminates the whole family from which ſhe is ſaid to ſpring.

What is to be done in this caſe? Muſt we, to ſecure the firſt of bleſſings, *liberty*, ſtrangle her offspring in the birth? Would not this be inevitable death to the parent? Or is there no proper uſe of *wealth* and *civil happineſs*, the genuine deſcendants of *civil liberty*, without abuſing them to the nouriſhment of *luxury* and *corruption*?—To ſay there is not, would be a diſgrace to modern *morality* as well as *policy*, improved, as they ought to be, by a purer ſyſtem of *religion*.

The grand object then of modern legiſlation has been to regulate the uſe of wealth, but not to exclude it. And to this end all ſyſtems of education, all laws, all the efforts of patriotiſm, ought to be directed. It is a perverſion of names to call luxury a genuine deſcendant, or even the moſt diſtant relation of that illuſtrious family, which have true liberty for their head.

"If Mandeville's principle could be admitted, that luxury is beneficial to mankind, by diſſeminating the ſuperfluities of the rich among the poor, it muſt be a different ſort of luxury from what he deſcribes. It muſt not be that which conſiſts in dull, ſelfiſh, animal enjoyment; in minds ſtupified, and bodies enervated, by wallowing for ever in one continual puddle of voluptuouſneſs. For who are they who are benefited by this? Are they not the very blotches and impoſthumes of human nature, the paraſites of the great, and the panders of their vice? And who are they that are injured by it? The induſtrious part of the community, and families venerable perhaps for antiquity, as well as virtue. Wealth had better be conſigned back to the boſom of the earth, and buried ten thouſand fathoms deep, than circulated for ſuch purpoſes as theſe; and the excuſe offered for ſuch a circulation of it, is an inſult upon mankind, while acts of liberality, beneficence, and above all, love to our country, would ſpread it abroad on the world, like the ſilent dews of Heaven, and the balmy breath of ſpring; not contaminating, but refreſhing and invigorating all around."

"There is a certain degree of elegance, and a liberal conſumption of the produce both of nature and art, which become thoſe who are bleſt with affluence; and if ſuch wiſh for true luxury, we quarrel not with the name. Go! enjoy the luxury, not of mere animal nature, but the luxury of rational beings, nay of Heaven itſelf—the luxury of *doing good*.

Go, like the ſun, let bounty ſpread her ray,
And ſhine your ſuperfluity away—
To ſinking worth a cordial hand go lend,
With better fortune go ſurpriſe a friend;
Go cheer the modeſt ſtranger's lonely ſtate,
Or ſnatch an orphan family from fate.
Theſe are ſuch deeds, as all with tears admire—
Such deeds as ſpring from virtue's nobleſt fire—
Deeds that, beyond ambition's vulgar aim,
Secure a firm, and everlaſting fame.

"If this godlike uſe is made of our ſuperfluities, after a decent proviſion for our families, we ſhall never have occaſion to deem wealth incompatible with liberty; but if applied to the ignoble purpoſes of what is commonly called luxury, *we* too in our turn muſt ſoon ſink into that dreadful gulph—"

Where the pale ghoſts of mighty empires ſtalk
In melancholy guiſe, with not one mark
Of glory left—their wither'd laurels all
Dropp'd from their brow, to mock the pride of man.

"At this thought you are roufed, and methinks I hear every American cry out—*Luxury*, the foe to *liberty*, ſhall never find footing here—*Liberty* is our idol! She is the parent of virtue, the guardian of innocence, and the terror of vice. Equal laws, ſecurity of property, true religion, wiſdom, magnanimity, arts and ſciences, are her lovely offspring!—She * has turned deſarts into fruitful fields, and villages into populous cities. Without enjoying the bleſſings which ſhe beſtows, the ſolitary ſtate of nature is preferable to ſociety; and the ſkins of wild beaſts a more honourable covering than all the ſilken veſtments *ſlavery* can beſtow. For *ſlavery* debaſes the nature of man, and is a ſtanding war againſt heaven and earth. Baſeneſs and miſery are her offspring; and all manner of injuſtice, rapine and vice fill up her train!"

"Here then I reſt my argument!—Since at the feet of *luxury*, the chief empires of the *old world* lie proſtrate and debaſed; let us learn wiſdom from the example of others; and particularly in our preſent trying ſituation, let us rouſe from the *lap of eaſe*, and be prepared for every *patriotic exertion*. If we hope to ride out the ſtorm, let us like ſkilful mariners call *all hands* to the oars and ropes; beginning our work by throwing overboard every thing uſeleſs, and taking down the *ſuperfluous ſails*."

And, oh! thou that art the great *pole ſtar*, by which every hero and every patriot of ancient or modern times has directed his courſe—*do thou ſhine in upon us!* Thou that didſt illuminate Britons, when the name of Britons reached its higheſt glory! Thou that didſt inſpire our Hampdens, our Sidneys, our Ruſſels, our Lockes! Thou that ledſt our fathers acroſs the vaſt ocean to plant a wilderneſs, and didſt dictate to our venerable PENN his benevolent ſyſtem of laws—Genius of liberty, guardian angel of the *free*, by whatever name thou wilt be called: —Or rather more devoutly—Thou FATHER and MAKER of ALL! from whom every good and perfect gift deſcends—*do thou ſhine in upon us*!—Rekindle the ancient Britiſh ſpirit wherever Britons dwell—Save a *parent ſtate*, and ſave the *children* too! May the day be removed to the fartheſt verge of time, in which virtue ſhall wholly forſake the *old world*—But if in thy wiſe diſpenſations that day ſhould be permitted ſooner to dawn, have compaſſion on the *new!* Invigorate and ſupport us in every thing praiſe-worthy—that ſo, amidſt the wide *waſte of empires*, this one corner of the globe may at leaſt remain the laſt aſylum of truth, righteouſneſs and freedom!"

On the concluſion of this piece, which was delivered with a fervour and animation worthy of the ſubject, the audience, no longer confining themſelves to the uſual ſilent marks of applauſe, broke forth into one loud and general *plaudit*—a ſure teſtimony that the ſentiments it contains found an advocate in every boſom.

An Account of the VALEDICTORY ORATION.†

THE firſt part of this peice contained an accurate analyſis of the different branches of ſcience neceſſary to a liberal education, and might be very proper to be laid before the public; but the latter part is what coincides with our preſent deſign, and gave the ſpeaker a full opportunity of diſplaying the ſtrength of his oratory.

After ſumming up this firſt part with the following juſt remark—"That *liberty* cannot be deſtroyed till true learning is extinguiſhed, like a mighty giant who cannot be ſubdued till his eyes are blinded, or eradicated"—he addreſſes himſelf to the *truſtees* of the college as follows—

"Since ſuch is the influence of a good education upon the manners, the genius, the felicity of individuals, as well as whole kingdoms, how ſhall we prepare ourſelves to take leave of this SEAT OF LETTERS? When I recollect that *here* we have ſpent our youthful, and perhaps many of our happieſt days, delighted and improved; when I call to mind, that while we have been led through the pleaſing walks of ſcience, you, Gentlemen, the benevolent founders and patrons of this Seminary, with a care even PATERNAL, have joined our worthy preceptors in watching our ſteps, and inciting us to glory and excellence by example as well as precept; and when I look forward and conſider that we are ſoon to launch out into the world upon the foundation of our own yet unripened reaſon—a thouſand anxious thoughts croud upon my mind, too big for utterance! My boſom heaves with gratitude which language cannot expreſs! My tongue faulters, and refuſes the office of bidding ADIEU, or diſſolving a connection ſo uſeful, ſo honourable to us! No, Gentlemen! let it not be diſſolved—we will ſtill look up to you with FILIAL REVERENCE, for council and protection in the ways of virtue; and while we walk in them, we know that you will abſolve us from thoſe inferior marks of gratitude which words can but ill expreſs.

"Happy Pennſylvania! although dark clouds lowr over our heads—yet happy in this—that the firſt men of our country, even the deſcendents of our venerable Founder, Governors, Judges, Divines, and the oracles of our other liberal profeſſions—deign to ſuperintend the education of youth, and to train up a ſucceſſion of patriots, ſages and lawgivers, to ſupport and dignify our great AMERICAN CAUSE, when the preſent illuſtrious ſett of actors ſhall quit this earthly ſtage!

As to you, young Gentlemen, who are following us through thoſe pleaſing walks of ſcience, I know that you already anticipate that part of my addreſs which cuſtom has appropriated to you.—With ſuch models before you, countenanced and encouraged by ſuch dignified characters, the eyes of your country upon you, and its growing difficulties calling for growing exertions of wiſdom and virtue—loſe not your preſent golden opportunities of preparing yourſelves to act a worthy part in life. Be not diſcouraged with the apparent difficulty of improvement. Our little experience, being however ſomewhat greater than yours, entitles us to tell you, that difficulties vaniſh as induſtry increaſes, and the farther you travel in the paths of learning, the more ſmooth and delightful they become.

"But the laſt and moſt ſevere part of my preſent duty remains. I am to bid *adieu* to you, my dear Fellow Graduates, as joint votaries of ſcience in this place. Being now to part, our lots may be caſt wide in this continent, and our purſuits may be different. The moment we ſtep over yonder threſhold, we muſt look upon ourſelves as embarking on the perilous voyage of life, in perilous times. The happy hours of youth, which we have ſpent here in joyous converſe, opening our boſoms to each other, unſuſpecting and unſuſpected, will often recur to us in ſweet remembrance—Yes! my companions! let them recur; and with them, let all the inſtructive leſſons we have here received, recur alſo—and thus our conſtant wiſhes will be, for the proſperity of this Seminary, that it may continue to the lateſt ages one of the brighteſt luminaries of this new world, the grand nurſery of TRUTH and FREEDOM; diffuſing abroad whatever can elevate or enlighten mankind, and promote the beſt intereſts of this great and growing country!

"And while in this public manner we confeſs our obligations to this our *alma mater*, and have been dignified with her laurels; it is her right in return, nay it is our country's right, to expect from us a conduct in life proportionably dignified. And let them expect it; for I know, my dear Fellow Graduates, that your hearts join me, and all the ſoul of the PATRIOT exults within you, while I now ſtep forward, and PLEDGE myſelf before this great and venerable Aſſembly, that WE who have this day been ſo highly diſtinguiſhed in their ſight, will make our country's good, and the ſupport of her religion, her laws, her civil rights, the grand object of all our purſuits. We will conſider LIBERTY as the choiceſt gift of heaven, the unalienable right of mankind, exalting human nature, and inſpiring every nobler ſentiment. And we will devote ourſelves to her ſervice, not with a ſudden or occaſional zeal, but with a pure, ſtedfaſt and inextinguiſhable flame, burning ſtill clearer and ſtronger through life——

Our lateſt pray'rs the ſame as all the paſt,
And "Save our country, heaven, ſhall be our laſt!"

This performance was received with the ſame marks of univerſal approbation as the former; the ſpeaker, through the whole of it, and particularly in his pathetic concluſion, having ſhewn that he FELT, and was thoroughly POSSESSED with, his ſubject.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

* *Spoken by William Moore Smith*, A. B.

* *See Cato's Letters, Vol.* 2.

† *Spoken by Benjamin Chew*, A. B.

Philadelphia, May 22, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, a German ſervant man, a native of the county of Runckeln; he is 5 feet 5 inches high, has dark coloured ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, a blue coat of good cloth, ſtriped ſummer jacket, fleſh coloured cloth breeches, linen ſtockings, good ſhoes, with yellow buckles, and caſtor hat; he is eaſily frightened when ſpoke to, and ſpeaks good Engliſh. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if taken more than 30 miles from this city, paid by REINHARD CAHMER, Brewer, in Brewer's-alley, near Vine-ſtreet. ¶

THIS is to give notice to the creditors of HENRY VOORHEES, priſoner, confined for debt in the goal of Burlington, that they be and appear before the Hon. Frederick Smyth, Eſq; and the Hon. David Ogden, Eſq; two of the juſtices of the Supreme Court for the province of New-Jerſey, at the city of Perth-Amboy, on Thurſday, the 22d day of June next, to ſhew cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid debtor ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to an Act of the Legiſlature, entituled, "An Act for the relief of inſolvent debtors. ¶

Eversham, May 22, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to build a Dam on the ſouthermoſt Branch of Ancocus Creek, below the Mill, called Cole's Mill, and to join on the Land of Samuel Philips and myſelf, and for that Purpoſe ſhall apply to the Legiſlature of the province of New-Jerſey, at their next Seſſions, for a Law. Therefore thoſe who have Objections are deſired to make them.

¶ ISAAC HAINES.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of THOMAS MULLAN, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to be ſettled; and all that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ROBERT MULLAN, Adminiſtrator.

Said *Robert Mullan* continues the buſineſs of Tavern keeper, at that beautiful ſituated houſe lately occupied by his father *Thomas Mullan*, where he intends to keep a conſtant ſupply of the beſt genuine liquors of all kinds, and good attendance; as the ſeaſon is coming for Ladies and Gentlemen to make parties, to amuſe themſelves in the country, he will be always ready to provide dinners, ſuppers, coffee, &c. at the ſhorteſt notice, there being plenty of rock fiſh, ſhad and perch caught near the houſe, and as Schuylkill fiſh are preferred to any others by people of taſte, he can always procure them juſt taken; he has a very fine perſpective glaſs, with a great number of very elegant views conſiſting of the grandeſt palaces, gardens, cities, public and private buildings in Europe, &c. which Ladies and Gentlemen may agreeably amuſe themſelves with while their coffee, &c. is preparing; thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on his moſt grateful acknowledgment

---

CAME to the Stable of the Subſcriber, living in Wood-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, a black and white COW, with four white Feet. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

¶ GEORGE RUSH, Porter.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.